



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chicago, Ill. 60604

General Information: (312) 353-1880

Media Contact: Paul LaPorte

(312) 353-1138

Internet: [www.bls.gov/ro5](http://www.bls.gov/ro5)

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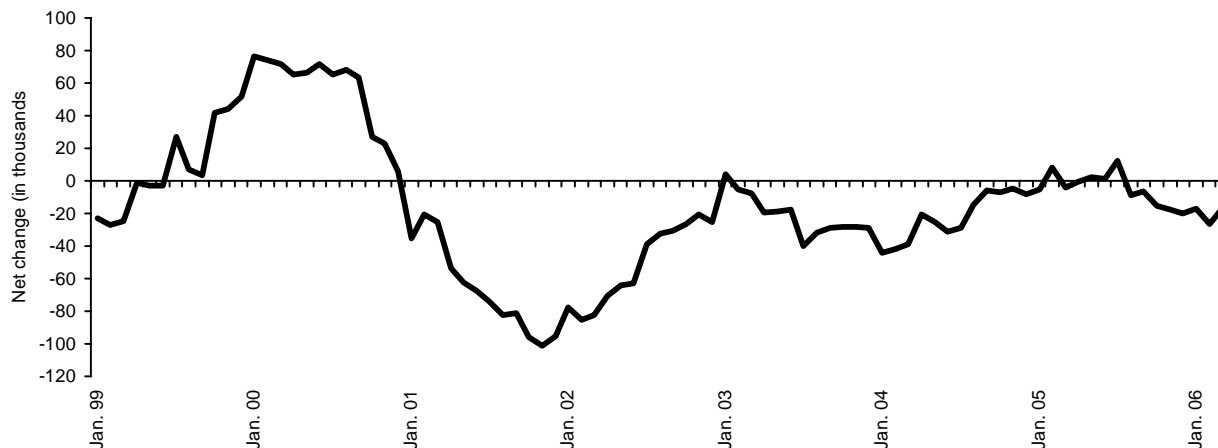
Wednesday, May 24, 2006

## **DETROIT METROPOLITAN AREA JOB COUNT DECLINES BY 17,100 FROM MARCH A YEAR AGO**

Total nonfarm employment for the Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 2,006,400 in March 2006, down 17,100 or 0.8 percent over the year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Nationally, nonfarm employment grew 1.6 percent from March 2005 to March 2006. Regional Commissioner Jay Mousa noted that over-the-year employment declines in the Detroit metropolitan area extended back to January 2001 with little interruption. Never the less, the actual number of jobs lost from March 2005 to March 2006 was well below the peak retraction of 101,400 jobs from November 2000 to November 2001. (See chart 1.) (All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

Four industry supersectors in the Detroit metropolitan area lost more than 1,000 jobs from March 2005 to March 2006. Manufacturing sustained the largest losses, down 10,400, with the other three supersectors—natural resources, mining, and construction; trade, transportation, and utilities; and government—all losing roughly from 2,000 to 3,000 jobs.

**Chart 1. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year net change in the Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), January 1999-March 2006**



Elsewhere, employment counts in five supersectors—information; financial activities; professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and other services were either unchanged or varied by 1,000 or less. Only one industry supersector had a notable increase in employment in March 2006, education and health services, which added 2,600 jobs. (See table 1.)

### Metropolitan divisions

The Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. Metropolitan Statistical Area is comprised of two metropolitan divisions—separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area. Both metropolitan divisions in the Detroit area lost jobs over the year. The Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, Mich. Metropolitan Division lost 9,300 jobs; this division accounted for 40 percent of the workforce in the Detroit metropolitan area. The Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, Mich. Metropolitan Division, with 60 percent of the Detroit area's employment, lost 7,800 jobs. (See table 1; technical note at end of release contains metropolitan area definitions.)

Six industry supersectors in the Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, Mich. Metropolitan Division lost more than 1,000 jobs over the year with manufacturing (-3,400) and government (-2,800) experiencing the largest declines. One supersector, financial activities, added 1,000 jobs in March 2006, while employment in the remaining supersectors of educational and health services; professional and business services; and other services varied by less than 1,000 compared with a year ago.

Manufacturing bore the brunt of the job declines in the Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, Mich. Metropolitan Division, with the loss of 7,000 jobs from March 2005 to March 2006. Only one other supersector in this division lost more than 1,000 jobs, professional and business services (-1,400). One industry supersector, however, did add more than 1,000 jobs, educational and health services (2,400). The remaining seven supersectors experienced changes of less than 1,000 from their March 2005 employment levels.

### Industry employment

Employment in manufacturing, the third largest industry supersector in the Detroit metropolitan area, was down 10,400 or 3.6 percent from March a year ago. The Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, Mich. Metropolitan Division accounted for about two-thirds of the manufacturing job loss in the metropolitan area. Overall, there were 275,400 manufacturing jobs in the Detroit metropolitan area in March 2006, 110,300 fewer than in March 2000 before the start of the 2001 recession.

In the Detroit metropolitan area, employment in the government supersector declined by 3,200 from the previous March. The public sector has suffered annual job losses of 2,000 or more for 18 consecutive months. Most of the public sector loss in March 2006 occurred in the Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, Mich. Metropolitan Division, which shed 2,800 government jobs over the year.

Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities, the largest industry supersector in the Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. Metropolitan Area, accounting for about one-fifth of the workforce, declined by 2,100 or 0.6 percent from March a year ago. Five years earlier in March 2001, the industry added 1,800 jobs; this was the last time an over-the-year expansion occurred. Since March 2001, employment in the trade,

transportation, and utilities supersector has declined by 40,000 or 9.7 percent in the Detroit area.

The number of jobs in natural resources, mining, and construction declined by 1,900 or 2.5 percent from March a year ago in the Detroit metropolitan area. The loss was almost exclusively confined to the Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, Mich. Metropolitan Division where 1,800 jobs were lost over the year.

The educational and health services supersector was the Detroit metropolitan area's bright spot in March 2006, with an employment gain of 2,600, or 1.0 percent. March's over-the-year advance was the 31<sup>st</sup> consecutive monthly increase in this industry that was greater than 1,000. Almost all of the March 2006 increase occurred in the Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills Metropolitan Division with the addition of 2,400 jobs.

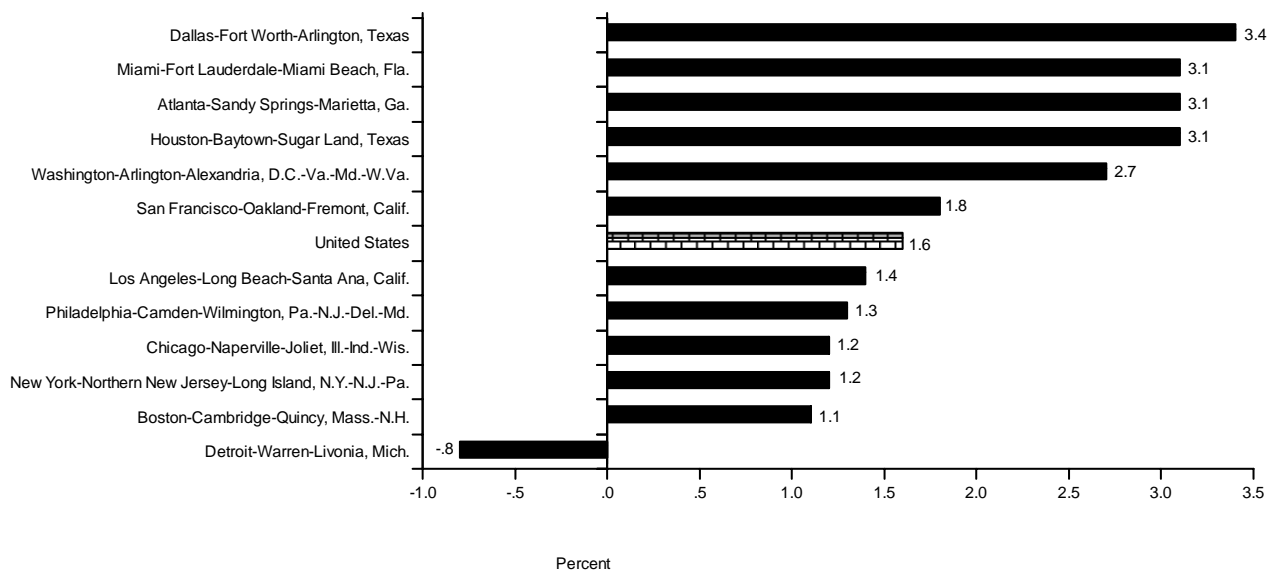
### Twelve largest metropolitan areas

The Detroit-Warren-Livonia area was one of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in March 2006. Half of these 12 areas experienced job expansion above the national average led by Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas, with 3.4-percent job growth from March 2005 to March 2006. Three areas followed with 3.1-percent increases: Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas; Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, Fla.; and Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. (2.7 percent) and San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif. (1.8 percent) also registered growth stronger than the 1.6-percent over-the-year gain for the nation. (See chart 2 and table 2.)

Of the six metropolitan areas with below-average gains, five had growth rates in a tight band ranging from 1.4 to 1.1 percent: Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H., Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis., Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa., and Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md. As noted earlier, Detroit lost jobs over the year, the only one among the 12 largest metropolitan areas to do so.

Seven of the 12 largest metropolitan areas added more than 70,000 jobs from March a year ago—Atlanta, Dallas, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, and Washington, D.C. The professional and business services supersector was the growth leader in six of these seven areas, New York being the exception. Washington, D.C. added the largest number of professional and business services jobs (28,800) followed by Dallas (22,700).

**Chart 2. Over-the-year percent change in employment, 12 largest metropolitan areas and the United States, March 2005-March 2006**



### Technical Note

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The CES survey is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor in which State employment security agencies prepare the data using concepts, definitions, and technical procedures prescribed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Definitions.** Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

**Method of estimation.** The employment data are estimated using a "link relative" technique in which a ratio (link relative) of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these ratios. Small-domain models are used as the official estimators for approximately 10 percent of CES published series.

**Annual revisions.** Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports which are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of

employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

**Reliability of the estimates**

The estimates presented in this release are based on sample survey and administrative data and thus are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability--that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data are also subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the special estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

**Employment estimates.** Measures of sampling error for state CES data at the supersector level are available on the BLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/sae/790stderr.htm>. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available at <http://www.bls.gov/sae/>.

**Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector Detroit metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)**

Area and Industry	Mar. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Mar. 2006(p)	Change from Mar. 2005 to Mar. 2006 (p)	
					Number	Percent
<b>Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,023.5	1,990.3	1,996.7	2,006.4	-17.1	-.8
Natural resources, mining, & construction	75.8	74.2	73.0	73.9	-1.9	-2.5
Manufacturing	285.8	270.7	272.0	275.4	-10.4	-3.6
Trade, transportation, & utilities	375.3	374.9	370.8	373.2	-2.1	-.6
Information	35.4	34.5	34.9	34.5	-.9	-2.5
Financial activities	117.5	117.7	117.9	118.2	.7	.6
Professional & business services	363.2	362.6	363.4	362.3	-.9	-.2
Educational & health services	264.2	263.9	266.2	266.8	2.6	1.0
Leisure & hospitality	176.3	173.0	173.3	175.3	-1.0	-.6
Other services	89.0	88.5	88.4	89.0	.0	.0
Government	241.0	230.3	236.8	237.8	-3.2	-1.3
<b>Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, Mich. Metropolitan Division (MD)</b>						
Total nonfarm	816.4	801.8	804.4	807.1	-9.3	-1.1
Natural resources, mining & construction	23.1	21.5	21.0	21.3	-1.8	-7.8
Manufacturing	104.1	99.7	100.1	100.7	-3.4	-3.3
Trade, transportation, & utilities	154.1	152.9	152.0	152.8	-1.3	-.8
Information	15.7	14.7	14.8	14.5	-1.2	-7.6
Financial activities	38.4	39.1	39.3	39.4	1.0	2.6
Professional & business services	131.6	132.8	132.4	132.1	.5	.4
Educational & health services	115.9	115.0	116.1	116.1	.2	.2
Leisure & hospitality	77.5	75.2	75.8	76.4	-1.1	-1.4
Other services	34.4	34.3	34.5	35.0	.6	1.7
Government	121.6	116.6	118.4	118.8	-2.8	-2.3
<b>Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, Mich. Metropolitan Division (MD)</b>						
Total nonfarm	1,207.1	1,188.5	1,192.3	1,199.3	-7.8	-.6
Natural resources, mining & construction	52.7	52.7	52.0	52.6	-.1	-.2
Manufacturing	181.7	171.0	171.9	174.7	-7.0	-3.9
Trade, transportation, & utilities	221.2	222.0	218.8	220.4	-.8	-.4
Information	19.7	19.8	20.1	20.0	.3	1.5
Financial activities	79.1	78.6	78.6	78.8	-.3	-.4
Professional & business services	231.6	229.8	231.0	230.2	-1.4	-.6
Educational & health services	148.3	148.9	150.1	150.7	2.4	1.6
Leisure & hospitality	98.8	97.8	97.5	98.9	.1	.1
Other services	54.6	54.2	53.9	54.0	-.6	-1.1
Government	119.4	113.7	118.4	119.0	-.4	-.3

(p)=preliminary

**Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)**

Area and Industry	Mar. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Mar. 2006(p)	Change from Mar. 2005 to Mar. 2006 (p)	
					Number	Percent
<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.</b>						
Total nonfarm	8,238.2	8,252.5	8,272.8	8,336.3	98.1	1.2
Natural resources, mining & construction	311.6	316.6	313.6	321.5	9.9	3.2
Manufacturing	484.9	459.5	462.5	465.1	-19.8	-4.1
Trade, transportation, & utilities	1,557.5	1,579.9	1,565.8	1,570.0	12.5	.8
Information	284.9	287.5	286.6	288.1	3.2	1.1
Financial activities	770.2	785.5	786.1	787.3	17.1	2.2
Professional & business services	1,214.4	1,208.8	1,213.6	1,227.9	13.5	1.1
Educational & health services	1,381.6	1,381.4	1,397.5	1,407.3	25.7	1.9
Leisure & hospitality	586.1	582.5	584.5	596.2	10.1	1.7
Other services	361.3	374.8	376.4	379.7	18.4	5.1
Government	1,285.7	1276	1,286.2	1,293.2	7.5	.6
<b>Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.</b>						
Total nonfarm	5,481.9	5,498.6	5,532.4	5,556.0	74.1	1.4
Natural resources & mining	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	-.1	-2.2
Construction	236.3	248.4	250.2	252.3	16	6.8
Manufacturing	657.3	645.9	649.0	651.5	-5.8	-.9
Trade, transportation, & utilities	1047.6	1065.4	1059.8	1059.9	12.3	1.2
Information	245.0	238.8	241.1	243.9	-1.1	-.4
Financial activities	378.3	384.6	385.4	386.4	8.1	2.1
Professional & business services	829.6	837.7	845.0	847.2	17.6	2.1
Educational & health services	606.4	603.3	613.2	614.7	8.3	1.4
Leisure & hospitality	533.5	534.4	539.6	545.0	11.5	2.2
Other services	193.2	193.7	195.5	197.0	3.8	2.0
Government	750.2	742.1	749.2	753.7	3.5	.5
<b>Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.</b>						
Total nonfarm	4,372.8	4,391.7	4,400.5	4,426.1	53.3	1.2
Natural resources & mining	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	.0	.0
Construction	193.0	192.3	192.0	196.0	3.0	1.6
Manufacturing	496.6	489.5	489.7	488.4	-8.2	-1.7
Trade, transportation, & utilities	896.2	907.1	898.8	903.5	7.3	.8
Information	93.0	91.8	91.9	91.8	-1.2	-1.3
Financial activities	323.4	328.9	329.0	330.7	7.3	2.3
Professional & business services	680.8	694.6	696.6	705.0	24.2	3.6
Educational & health services	556.6	559.5	563.0	563.3	6.7	1.2
Leisure & hospitality	367.0	372.5	372.8	379.2	12.2	3.3
Other services	193.1	197.6	198.7	199.1	6.0	3.1
Government	570.8	555.6	565.7	566.8	-4.0	-.7
<b>Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W. Va.</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,879.1	2,920	2,934.7	2,955.4	76.3	2.7
Natural resources, mining & construction	177.6	184.6	183.9	186.3	8.7	4.9
Manufacturing	65.3	64.1	64.4	64.7	-.6	-.9
Trade, transportation, & utilities	400.1	409.8	406.4	408.3	8.2	2.0
Information	100.3	98.6	99.1	99.5	-.8	-.8
Financial activities	158.6	160.9	161.2	161.8	3.2	2.0
Professional & business services	631.4	649.4	654.5	660.2	28.8	4.6
Educational & health services	311.4	314.0	319.3	319.8	8.4	2.7
Leisure & hospitality	238.9	242.4	244.6	248.8	9.9	4.1
Other services	165.6	166.0	166.7	168.4	2.8	1.7
Government	629.9	630.2	634.6	637.6	7.7	1.2

(p)=preliminary.

**Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)—continued**

Area and Industry	Mar. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Mar. 2006(p)	Change from Mar. 2005 to Mar. 2006 (p)	
					Number	Percent
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas						
Total nonfarm	2,725.5	2,783.4	2,801.3	2,818.3	92.8	3.4
Natural resources, mining & construction	160.1	167.8	170.1	171.1	11.0	6.9
Manufacturing	290.3	294.2	294.4	293.9	3.6	1.2
Trade, transportation, & utilities	590.7	602.9	600.8	603.9	13.2	2.2
Information	92.7	91.9	91.6	92.1	-.6	-.6
Financial activities	217.3	225.8	226.0	226.0	8.7	4.0
Professional & business services	373.7	387.5	392.1	396.4	22.7	6.1
Educational & health services	281.9	291.1	292.3	294.8	12.9	4.6
Leisure & hospitality	254.1	254.2	256.8	261.0	6.9	2.7
Other services	106.4	106.0	106.6	109.4	3.0	2.8
Government	358.3	362.0	370.6	369.7	11.4	3.2
Philadelphia-Camden, Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.						
Total nonfarm	2,741.4	2,747.4	2,760.0	2,777.0	35.6	1.3
Natural resources, mining & construction	117.6	118.9	117.5	121.3	3.7	3.1
Manufacturing	231.5	227.0	226.3	226.6	-4.9	-2.1
Trade, transportation, & utilities	525.1	535.0	529.7	532.8	7.7	1.5
Information	54.4	54.8	54.9	55.1	.7	1.3
Financial activities	218.1	218.4	218.3	218.7	.6	.3
Professional & business services	398.7	402.5	404.2	407.6	8.9	2.2
Educational & health services	501.7	501.7	513.1	510.4	8.7	1.7
Leisure & hospitality	205.5	206.4	205.9	211.6	6.1	3.0
Other services	125.2	127.7	128.5	129.8	4.6	3.7
Government	363.6	355.0	361.6	363.1	-.5	-.1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, Fla.						
Total nonfarm	2,377.1	2,418.1	2,441.2	2,451.0	73.9	3.1
Natural resources & mining	.6	.8	.8	.7	.1	16.7
Construction	138.2	143.9	146.1	146.0	7.8	5.6
Manufacturing	100.5	99.2	100.0	100.3	-.2	-.2
Trade, transportation, & utilities	522.6	533.2	534.4	534.7	12.1	2.3
Information	57.0	57.5	57.5	57.7	.7	1.2
Financial activities	175.0	179.5	181.2	182.1	7.1	4.1
Professional & business services	411.2	422.2	429.4	431.5	20.3	4.9
Educational & health services	298.2	303.5	305.9	307.5	9.3	3.1
Leisure & hospitality	252.1	252.3	258.1	261.6	9.5	3.8
Other services	99.2	102.8	103.4	103.1	3.9	3.9
Government	322.5	323.2	324.4	325.8	3.3	1.0
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H. (NECTA)						
Total nonfarm	2,380.7	2,390.9	2,399.5	2,406.4	25.7	1.1
Natural resources & mining	1.0	.9	.9	.9	-.1	-10.0
Construction	90.3	96.9	93.9	95.0	4.7	5.2
Manufacturing	227.0	226.1	226.8	226.6	-.4	-.2
Trade, transportation, & utilities	414.8	417.5	412.5	412.7	-2.1	-.5
Information	73.6	74.4	74.7	74.8	1.2	1.6
Financial activities	182.6	187.5	187.0	187.5	4.9	2.7
Professional & business services	374.8	379.5	380.6	382.0	7.2	1.9
Educational & health services	440.1	435.9	446.1	447.2	7.1	1.6
Leisure & hospitality	196.1	193.0	193.5	195.9	-.2	-.1
Other services	85.2	85.1	85.0	85.6	.4	.5
Government	295.2	294.1	298.5	298.2	3.0	1.0

(p)=preliminary.



**Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)—continued**

Area and Industry	Mar. 2005	Jan. 2006	Feb. 2006	Mar. 2006(p)	Change from Mar. 2005 to Mar. 2006 (p)	
					Number	Percent
<b>Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, Texas</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,322.6	2,367.3	2,383.7	2,393.7	71.1	3.1
Natural resources, mining & construction	238.4	244.9	246.5	248.6	10.2	4.3
Manufacturing	209.0	214.0	215.4	215.2	6.2	3.0
Trade, transportation, & utilities	472.5	486.7	483.9	483.0	10.5	2.2
Information	37.1	35.7	35.7	35.3	-1.8	-4.9
Financial activities	137.1	140.2	140.7	141.0	3.9	2.8
Professional & business services	328.4	339.8	344.9	347.3	18.9	5.8
Educational & health services	259.6	264.5	266.1	267.5	7.9	3.0
Leisure & hospitality	204.8	203.5	206.4	210.1	5.3	2.6
Other services	93.1	94.8	95.2	96.5	3.4	3.7
Government	342.6	343.2	348.9	349.2	6.6	1.9
<b>Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga.</b>						
Total nonfarm	2298.7	2342.5	2358.5	2371.1	72.4	3.1
Natural resources & mining	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	.2	10.5
Construction	127.0	134.6	135.5	136.6	9.6	7.6
Manufacturing	176.9	176.0	176.6	176.3	-.6	-.3
Trade, transportation, & utilities	522.7	531.8	531.1	533.5	10.8	2.1
Information	90.5	89.2	89.4	89.8	-.7	-.8
Financial activities	155.4	158.3	159.0	159.5	4.1	2.6
Professional & business services	379.8	390.6	394.5	396.6	16.8	4.4
Educational & health services	226.8	235.1	237.3	238.0	11.2	4.9
Leisure & hospitality	212.9	213.6	216.2	219.8	6.9	3.2
Other services	94.4	97.4	98.3	98.9	4.5	4.8
Government	310.4	313.8	318.4	320.0	9.6	3.1
<b>Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,023.5	1,990.3	1,996.7	2,006.4	-17.1	-.8
Natural resources, mining & construction	75.8	74.2	73.0	73.9	-1.9	-2.5
Manufacturing	285.8	270.7	272.0	275.4	-10.4	-3.6
Trade, transportation, & utilities	375.3	374.9	370.8	373.2	-2.1	-.6
Information	35.4	34.5	34.9	34.5	-.9	-2.5
Financial activities	117.5	117.7	117.9	118.2	.7	.6
Professional & business services	363.2	362.6	363.4	362.3	-.9	-.2
Educational & health services	264.2	263.9	266.2	266.8	2.6	1.0
Leisure & hospitality	176.3	173.0	173.3	175.3	-1.0	-.6
Other services	89.0	88.5	88.4	89.0	.0	.0
Government	241.0	230.3	236.8	237.8	-3.2	-1.3
<b>San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.</b>						
Total nonfarm	1,962.2	1,980	1,992.9	1,997.4	35.2	1.8
Natural resources & mining	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	.0	.0
Construction	110.1	116.7	119.1	120.1	10.0	9.1
Manufacturing	138.6	138.4	138.9	139.2	.6	.4
Trade, transportation, & utilities	354.3	361.5	358.8	357.7	3.4	1.0
Information	72.5	69.7	70.0	70.0	-2.5	-3.4
Financial activities	156.7	160.0	161.1	161.6	4.9	3.1
Professional & business services	331.0	336.8	338.2	337.8	6.8	2.1
Educational & health services	220.4	218.9	223.1	224.0	3.6	1.6
Leisure & hospitality	193.1	194.9	196.7	198.9	5.8	3.0
Other services	72.5	71.7	72.1	72.9	.4	.6
Government	311.7	310.1	313.6	313.9	2.2	.7

(p)=preliminary.

**Area definitions.** The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, dated February 18, 2004. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is published annually in the May issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

**Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)** includes Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, St. Clair, and Wayne Counties in Michigan.

**The Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, Mich. Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes Wayne County in Michigan.

**The Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, Mich. Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, and St. Clair Counties in Michigan.

### **Additional information**

More complete information on the technical procedures used to develop these estimates and additional data appear in *Employment and Earnings*, which is available by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (telephone 202-512-1800).

Industry employment data for states and metropolitan areas from the CES program are also available in the above mentioned news releases and from the Internet at (<http://www.bls.gov/sae/>).

For personal assistance or further information on the Current Employment Statistics program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Midwest Information Office at (312) 353-1880 from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. CT.